

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter discusses the method of the study related to research design, research location, research subject, data source, data collection technique, checking data validity, analysis data Technique.

A. Research Method

This research uses a qualitative approach, a qualitative method is proved by some sentences and pictures, the researcher must collect the text and the picture for the database of qualitative research. Those elements are found by conducting interaction with the subject in-depth interview also with observation to the participants.¹ The qualitative method is descriptive means that describe the data collection and images from the participants. The qualitative method is conducted intensively, the researcher has a role as the instrument in collecting data activity, and during the investigation, the researcher must be careful in collecting the data, analyzing the documentation in the field, and reporting the result in detail.²

The research design of this study is the case study. This research is based on the one group case that was used by the researcher aimed at gaining a detailed description and understanding the case, a case study uses several methods in collecting the data, such as interviews, observation, and archives.

In this study, the researcher collects the data naturally with the qualitative method those observe the activity of translating Qur'an, start with the teachers' creative style in teaching the Qur'an Verses and then observe the students' awareness in improving their vocabulary through that activity at MTI's Organization, one of the organizations in SMA Budi Utomo Jombang, then the researcher is going to conducting the interview in deep with the teachers and the participants in that activity. Then the result of the data is the form of description. The researcher is interested in investigating this case because the teachers' creativity in teaching could make the students improve their vocabulary.

¹ John W. Creswell, *Education Research Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research 4th Edition*, (Boston: Pearson Education, Inc, 2002) P. 17

² Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan RnD*, (Bandung: Penerbit Alfabeta, 2016), P. 14

B. Research Setting

This research is taking place at SMA Budi Utomo Jombang, exactly it was conducted in the Media of Teaching Islam (MTI) Organization. This research investigated the students' vocabulary improvement through translating Qur'an verses into English activity, its activity runs every day at 18.00 WIB. Media of Teaching Islam is one of the organizations in SMA Budi Utomo Jombang, it is located at Jl. Masjid Luhur No. 12, Gading Mangu, Kec Perak, Kab Jombang, Jawa Timur 61461. This study aimed to observe the teachers' technique in enhancing students' vocabulary through translating Qur'an verses into English at SMA Budi Utomo Perak, Jombang.

C. Data Collection Techniques

Data collection technique is the effective steps in doing research, collecting data is the main purpose of committing the research, collecting the data as the subject of the research, therefore it would fulfill the data researcher's needs.³ The data source obtained is the subject of the research, therefore it is a significant role in research.

The sources of data of this research are set words (the information about the students' vocabularies improvement through translating Qur'an Verses into English at SMA Budi Utomo Jombang exactly the members of MTI's Organization Program) the data that obtained through observation, depth interview, and documentation.

1. Observation

Observation is the basic knowledge, the researcher can get the knowledge through observation, qualitative research is learning about the behavior and sense from the activity.⁴ In this study, the researcher uses participant observation that by passive participation, the researcher is present at the place but the researcher is not involved in that activity. The researcher observes the daily activity at the program unconsciously by the participants (the members).

In this step the researcher is going to observe the learning process that are conducted in the MTI organization during the research. During the activities the researcher observed the situation of the translating process and the students' awareness in

³ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan RnD*, P. 224

⁴ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan RnD*, P. 226

improving the vocabularies during translating some verses activities.

This research is conducted because of the curiosity of the researcher to know deeply about the use of Translating to enhance students' vocabularies. This observation aimed to ensure the teachers' perception in enhancing students' vocabulary. The researcher observes the subject carefully so that it was gotten the means of this research.

2. Interview

An interview is a process to exchange information and ideas between two people through some questions, therefore it produced the means in a research study. An interview is conducted based on the researcher's intention to get the means of the case the researcher discusses.⁵ Qualitative interviews are conducted with the general interview that does not limit the number of participants, this research is conducted with a deep interview between the researcher and the participants. The researcher must take the participants' responses and records as the database of a qualitative interview.⁶ The researcher aims to take the information that translating Qur'an verses may affect the students' vocabulary improvement, the researcher as the interviewer asked some questions to the teacher and four male students and four female students who join MTI's program.

That is why, this research collected the data through interview with seeking the information through the members of MTI's Organization and would be involved eight members, Three male members and five female members, and it also the researcher did the interview with the teacher, and the name is Mr. Maksum he is the Arabic teacher of SMA Budi Utomo and as the English teacher, then one of tutor of Organization the name is Nadia Noor Rachmawati, she is the alumna of SMA Budi Utomo and she used to the members of MTI.

3. Documentation

The document is the accident note that has happened. For instance, the public document (e.g. minutes of the meeting, official report, and lesson plan), or private document (e.g.

⁵ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan RnD*, P. 232

⁶ John W. Creswell, *Education Research Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research 4th Edition*, P. 205

personal journal).⁷ This researcher collected the picture when learning process, the public documents (Activity Journal, Material, and Attendance list).

D. Research Data Validity

Every research must validate the data obtained by the researcher. It is an important thing to measure the quality of the research, validity is the degree of accuracy between the research object and the researcher's competency in delivering the research report.⁸ Therefore, the data reports must be valid with the phenomenon in the object research. The researcher must be investigated deeply at the place to get the data validity by doing the depth interview and triangulation.

Triangulation is the data checker from many other resources, many ways and sometimes, based on William Wiersma Statement. That is why the researcher uses the triangulation technique to get the credibility and validity data in doing the research.⁹ To check the credibility data the researcher checked the data from the same resource but different technique the researcher using technique triangulation to verify the data credibility. Therefore, the researcher uses two or more techniques for checking the data validity that is using a triangulation method.

E. Data Analysis Technique

The data of qualitative research get from the resource by doing observation, interview, and documentation, after that the researcher analyze the data continuously until get the saturated data, analysis and the saturated data is necessary for qualitative research to support the theory and conclusion, seeking and composing data the result of interview, field note and the other elements called as data analysis the aim of data analysis is for giving the information to people to make the people understand and know about the case that the researcher takes.¹⁰ The activity in analyzing the data are data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing or verification:

1. Data Reduction

⁷ John W. Creswell, *Education Research Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research 4th Edition*, P. 214

⁸ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan RnD*, P. 267

⁹ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan RnD*, P. 274

¹⁰ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, kualitatif, dan RnD*, P. 224

The researcher might collect so much data from the field until getting the saturated data and the purpose of the study, that is why the data should be noted carefully and in detail. Collecting data processes affects the amount of data, it brought plenty of data, complicated and complex. That is why after collecting the data the researcher must do data reduction to get simpler and get the focus of data, it eases the researcher's ability to collect further data.

2. Data Display

The next step of analyzing after data reduction is data display, data display is showing the data briefly, and simpler, the qualitative researcher usually displays the data using text and tend of narrative text or the other tools are graphic, matrix, network, and chart. Data display would ease the researcher to understand what happened, then the researcher may commit the next analysis.

3. Conclusion Drawing

The last step in analyzing the data is conclusion drawing or verifying. The qualitative conclusion is the discovery of a study that has never existed before. Qualitative research is still a contrary study that is why this study probably answers the research problem or neither. That is why after doing the research it would make it clear to draw the conclusion through the text (descriptive) and documentation.¹¹

The elements of data analysis

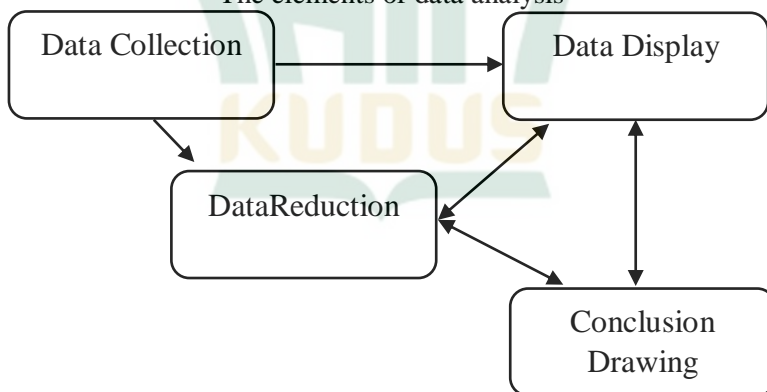


Figure: Conclusion Drawing

¹¹ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan RnD*, P. 247-252